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ARITHMETIC

1. As a result of the last census it was found that there were 729,684 persons living in Bronx County, 928,674 in Queens County, 62,975 in Rockland County, 59,268 in Putnam County, 962,896 in Westchester County, 72,926 in Dutchess County, 896,724 in Albany County, 246,081 in Richmond County. What is the entire population of all the counties mentioned?

2. In 1915 a certain plant required 826,942 pounds of rubber to turn out a certain amount of work. In 1916, 9,102,311 pounds of rubber were required. How many more pounds were required in 1916?

3. It cost a large drygoods concern \$46,725 a day to pay its various employees. What will it cost for a year, counting 304 working days during which the people are employed?

4. The daily deliveries of a large milk concern amounted to 1,304,804 quarts. If 3,167 customers were served, what was the average number of quarts served daily to each customer?

GOVERNMENT AND ELEMENTARY DUTIES

1. Give a brief account of the duties of
 - (a) Attendance officer.
 - (b) Fire marshal.
 - (c) Court attendant.
 - (d) Prison keeper.
2. State where licenses or permits are obtained for
 - (a) Selling kerosene.
 - (b) Carrying a revolver.
 - (c) Dealing in milk.
 - (d) Keeping a garage.
3. Name the courts in which persons charged with the following offenses are tried:
 - (a) Burglary.
 - (b) Violation of the traffic regulations.
 - (c) Throwing garbage in the street.
 - (d) Evading the United States Draft Law.
4. Explain what you would do as policeman in each of the following cases:
 - (a) You find a child of six astray on your post.
 - (b) You discover an unconscious man stretched on the sidewalk.
 - (c) After midnight you see a light in a private residence reported to the police station as unoccupied.
 - (d) You observe several United States Navy men drinking in a saloon.
5. Define briefly each of the following offenses:
 - (a) Blackmail.
 - (b) Arson.
 - (c) Perjury.
 - (d) Forgery.

Dilatory Features of Statistics Concerning Homicide and Capital Criminals ('L'attendabilità del serie statistiche relative all' omicidio esairiente di sangue).—Professor Alfonso Sermoniti in *La Scuola Positiva* analyzes the various features of procedure in capital cases from the time of the accusation

to judgment. The article is largely critical and is more or less polemic in character. It deals with the technic to be observed the moment knowledge has come to the authorities of a capital crime.

When a crime has been committed the first thing to be done is to investigate it, to describe the elements which compel one to believe there has been a violation of law. The next step is to give a legal valuation and account of the crime, and to catalogue it as one or another sort of crime, to hunt for the criminal, to examine all exterior circumstances, the psychological conditions of the criminal, the punishment which shall be measured out, and finally, to determine the criminal's penal responsibility.

In the first category belong the data relative to the accusation. In the second category belong the data relating to the various decrees entered in each phase of the process.

It is clear that if all of the facts of the crime are known it is possible to mould the accusation with the actual facts at once. But if the surroundings of the crime lead to diverse conclusions, if a mere ocular inspection is not sufficient, it is clear then that the data relating to the accusation lead to no certain judgment until one or the other series of facts has been verified.

Take, for example, the case of actual homicide. The accuser has seen a person dead with marks of violence. First of all, what are the cases in which a death by violence does not represent a consummated murder. Immediately one would say suicide or accident. Immediately we say suicides and accidents are rare compared with murder. In the great majority of cases there can be no doubt when we have the circumstances and the witnesses. The difficulty is, however, that there may have been no eye witnesses, or that the circumstantial testimony is not simple or certain, but merely indicates in some subtle way the nature of the deed, but when the medical examination has been completed and the facts are gathered together the result is rarely in doubt. Now, if we think that some homicide might turn out to be a suicide or accident, or vice versa, that some suicide or accident might turn out to be a homicide, if we think that these two errors tend to equalize each other, it must be concluded that the difference between an accusation of a homicide and a homicide actually committed is from this point of view very slight; in other words, in the majority of cases the legal process will verify the accusation.

The conclusion of the author is that while the verification of the data produced on an accusation of homicide will, in the majority of cases, result in the discovery and conviction of the author of the murder, the problem must not be considered as one merely of method, but as a psychological problem. It is possible, of course, to have conclusions more or less logical and satisfying, but rigorous demonstrations are out of the question.—George F. Deiser.

Court Martial Records of the Confederacy—It is well known that all archives of the Confederate States, so far as they can be found, have been gathered and preserved by the Government of the United States in Washington. The keen interest excited during the great war in matters of military justice and trials by courts-martial has renewed interest in all that pertains to courts-martial. Inquiry has, therefore, been made as to the archives of the Confederacy so far as they relate to courts-martial. It is found that the remains